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Marcellus, and the *Ligarius*, and a selection of nine letters. Thus there is ample material for rapid reading, and those teachers who prefer to vary their selections from year to year will find here a large stock from which to choose. The Introduction contains a sketch of Cicero's life, some account of the Roman body politic, Roman religious officials, and the Roman Forum, with a few pages on the oration in the time of Cicero. There is a select bibliography for those who wish to make more extended studies on any line. Maps and illustrations have been added for the elucidation of the text.

To the different orations are prefixed introductions giving the circumstances attending their delivery. Careful analyses accompany the parts of each oration and the letters. The Vocabulary has been compiled especially for this book. Long vowels are marked throughout, with proper observance also of hidden quantities. In the Notes references are given to six Latin grammars. The editors have proposed to give such help as seemed to be required by the ordinary student, but not to remove difficulties which the pupil may reasonably be expected to conquer by himself, and not to overload the book with bibliographical and other material. The aim has been to provide helpfulness toward an appreciation of Cicero—Cicero the man, and not Cicero the historical figure surrounded by people with little or no interest for us; to let the author, after a complete but moderate introduction, interpret himself through suggestions of his real meaning, given in adequate English.

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Virgil. By T. R. GLOVER. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 2d ed. Pp. xvii+343. \$2.00 net.

This volume first appeared in 1904 under the title *Studies in Virgil*, and was published by Edward Arnold, London. It was reviewed in *Classical Journal*, II, No. 1. The second edition is substantially the same as the first. The author tells us in his second preface that the book has been carefully revised but not rewritten. He has, however, wisely added translations of all the passages of Virgil which he quotes, evidently for the benefit of those who would not translate the Latin readily. Exceptions to this excellent rule occur here and there, in the case of a few quotations from Virgil, also the quotations from Propertius on p. 72, which would be more welcome to the average reader if translated.

And the average reader who has any taste for things classical will read this book with delight. It is both illumining and inspiring and should be in the hands of all teachers and students of Virgil, whether of collegiate or secondary grade. We welcome this second edition in its handsome dress to both desk and study.

F. J. MILLER